[THURSDAY, *September* 7, 1769.] [NUMB. 1392.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 20th of July, 1769.

Flour at 19/ per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 14 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 14½oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6s. od.	Beef per Barrel	45s od.
Flour——	16s. 6d.	Pork	90s. od.
Brown Bread	16s. od.	Salt	2s. 6d.
Weſt-India Rum	3s. 8d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 3d.
New-England ditto	2s. 5d.	Chocol. per Doz.	19s. od:
Muſcovado Sugar	56s.	Bees Wax	1s. 8d.
Single refin'd ditto	2s. od.	Nut Wood ☞	30s. od.
Molaſſes	1s. 10d.	Oak ditto ☞	19s. od.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High-Water.	riſes ☉ H M.	ſets ☉ H.	Full next Thurſday.
THURSDAY	2	4	after 5 38	before 7	1 After.
FRIDAY	9	5	5 39	7	
SATURDAY	10	6	5 40	7	
SUNDAY	11	7	5 42	7	
MONDAY	12	7	5 43	7	
TUESDAY	13	8	5 44	7	
WEDNESDAY	14	8	5 45	7	

Days 12 Hours 44 min. the 7th.

Friday Evening arrived here the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt GOODRICH, *with the Mail from Falmouth; by whom we have the London Prints to the 18th of July, from whence we have the following Articles, viz.*

LONDON, July 6.

YESTERDAY the Right Hon. Samuel Turner, Eſq; Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Alderman Trecothick, together with the Sheriffs, accompanied by Peter Roberts, Eſq; this City's Remembrancer, waited upon his Majeſty at St. James's, and being introduced to his Majeſty by the Right Hon. the Earl of Orford, the Lord in Waiting, the Lord Mayor addreſſed h. Majeſty to the following Effect:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"We, the Lord Mayor, the Repreſentatives in Parliament, together with the Sheriffs of your Majeſty's ancient and loyal City of London, preſume to approach your Royal perſon, and beg leave to preſent, with all humility to your Majeſty, the dutiful and moſt humble petition of your Majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects the Livery of London in Common-hall aſſembled, complaining of grievances; and from your Majeſty's unbounded goodneſs, and paternal regard and affection for all your ſubjects, they humbly preſume to hope, that your Majeſty will graciouſly condeſcend to liſten to their juſt complaints, and to grant them ſuch relief as in your Majeſty's known wiſdom and juſtice ſhall ſeem meet."

After which his Lordſhip had the honour of preſenting the ſaid petition to his Majeſty, and it was graciouſly received.

Another Account of the Reception of thoſe Gentlemen, with the Petition, is as follows.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. Samuel Turner, Eſq; Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Alderman Beckford, and Mr. Alderman Trecothick, together with the Sheriffs, accompanied by Peter Roberts, Eſq; this City's Remembrancer, proceeded in State to St. James's, with the Petition of the Livery of London, where, after waiting a ſhort time in the Anti-Chamber, his Lordſhip ſent in a Meſſage by the Remembrancer to the Lord of the Bed-Chamber. He was deſired by Mr. Pitt, Groom of the Bed-Chamber, to deliver his Meſſage. The Remembrancer anſwered, his buſineſs could only be delivered to the Lord of the Bed-Chamber, and that his orders were to communicate it to none but his Lordſhip. Soon after Lord Huntingdon came out, and acquainted the Lord Mayor, that Lord Orford was in waiting, that the Levee was begun, and therefore he could not leave the King; but if they had any thing to preſent, they might walk into the Levee. Mr. Beckford anſwered, they were there ready to obey the King's Commands; and Lord Huntingdon returned. After ſome time, Lord Orford, the ſaid Lord in waiting, came out and told them, that if they had any thing to deliver, they might walk into the Levee, which they immediately did, and the King being near the door, the Lord Mayor addreſſed him, as before-mentioned.

The following is the Petition of the Livery of London, preſented to his Majeſty yeſterday by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, &c.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble PETITION of the LIVERY of the CITY of LONDON, in Common-hall aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign.

WE your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Livery of the City of London, with all the humility which is due from free ſubjects, to their lawful Sovereign, but with all the anxiety which the ſenſe of the preſent oppreſſions, and the juſt dread of future miſchiefs, produce in our minds, beg leave to lay before your Majeſty ſome of thoſe intolerable grievances which your people have ſuffered from the evil conduct of thoſe who have been intruſted with the Adminiſtration of your Majeſty's Government: and from the ſecret unremitting influence of the worſt of Counſellors.

We ſhould be wanting in our duty to your Majeſty, as well as to ourſelves and our poſterity, ſhould we forbear to repreſent to the Throne the deſperate attempts which have been, and are too ſucceſsfully made to deſtroy that Conſtitution, to the ſpirit of which we owe the relation which ſubſiſts between your Majeſty and the ſubjects of theſe realms, and to ſubvert thoſe ſacred laws which our Anceſtors have ſealed with their blood.

Your Miniſters, from corrupt principles, and in violation of every duty, have, by various enumerated means, invaded our invaluable and unalienable right of Trial by Jury.

They have, with impunity, iſſued General Warrants, and violently ſeized perſons and private papers.

They have rendered the laws non-effective to our ſecurity, by evading the Habeas Corpus.

They have cauſed puniſhments, and even perpetual impriſonment, to be inflicted, without Trial, Conviction, or Sentence.

They have brought into diſrepute, the civil Magiſtracy, by the appointment of perſons who are, in many reſpects, unqualified for that important truſt, and have hereby purpoſely furniſhed a pretence for calling in the aid of a Military Power.

They avow, and endeavour to eſtabliſh, a maxim, abſolutely inconſiſtent with our conſtitution;—that "an occaſion for *effectually* employing a Military Force, always preſents itſelf, when the Civil Power is *trifled with or inſulted*." and, by a fatal and falſe application of this maxim, they have wantonly and wickedly ſacrificed the lives of many of your Majeſty's innocent Subjects, and have proſtituted your Majeſty's ſacred name and authority, to juſtify, applaud, and recommend their own illegal and bloody actions.

They have ſereened more than one Murderer from puniſhment, and in its place have unnaturally ſubſtituted reward.

They have eſtabliſhed numberleſs unconſtitutional Regulations and Taxations in our Colonies. They have cauſed a Revenue to be raiſed in ſome of them by Prerogative. They have appointed Civil Law Judges to try Revenue Cauſes, and to be paid from out of the condemnation money.

After having inſulted and defeated the Law on different occaſions, and by different contrivances, both at home and abroad, they have at length, completed their deſign, by violently wreſting from the people *the laſt ſacred Right we had left*, the Right of Election; by the unprecedented ſeating of a Candidate notoriouſly ſet up and choſen only by themſelves. They have thereby taken from your Subjects all hopes of Parliamentary redreſs, have left us no reſource, under God, but in your Majeſty.

All this they have been able to effect by corruption. By a ſcandalous miſapplication and embezzlement of the public treaſure, and a ſhameful proſtitution of public honours and employments; procuring deficiencies of the Civil Liſt to be made good without examination; and, inſtead of puniſhing, conferring honours on a Paymaſter, the public defaulter of unaccounted millions.

From an unfeigned ſenſe of the duty we owe to your Majeſty, and to our country, we have ventured thus humbly to lay before the Throne theſe great and important truths, which it has been the buſineſs of your Miniſters to conceal. We moſt earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty to grant us redreſs. It is for the purpoſe of redreſs alone, and for ſuch occaſions as the preſent, that thoſe great and extenſive powers are entruſted to the Crown by the wiſdom of that Conſtitution which your Majeſty's illuſtrious Family was choſen to defend, and which we truſt in God it will for ever continue to ſupport."

After which his Lordſhip preſented the Petition to his Majeſty, but the King made no anſwer, and immediately turned about to Baron Dieden, the Daniſh Miniſter.

Petersbourg, May 29, *O. S.* As ſoon as the preſent War was declared againſt the Ottoman Porte, the Empreſs gave Orders to the Deputy of Ubaſhy, Chan of the Calmouks, in the Province of Aſtrachan, to ſend 20,000 Calmouks to the Army, and that he, the Deputy, in Perſon, ſhould act with all his remaining Forces againſt the Tartars, who inhabit the Turkiſh Dominions on the River Kuban, which runs from the Mountains near the Euxine, even beyond the Caſapin Sea. Soon after the 20,000 Calmouks were diſpatched to join our Army, we received the following Account of the Action which happened on the 29th of April, between the Deputy and the Turkiſh Subjects who inhabit the Mountains.

"On the 28th of April, in the Evening, the Deputy was informed, by his Out-Poſts, that the Enemy appeared at a Diſtance, but in a very ſmall Number. The next Morning they advanced in a large Body, drawn up in three Lines, and took Poſſeſſion of a Valley, in which there was a Bottom ſurrounded with very thick Buſhes, where they placed their right Wing, who diſmounted from their Horſes. The Calmouks ſurrounded them on all ſides, and began a moſt furious Fire upon the Enemy, who defended themſelves with great Bravery. But Col. Koſhenkoff obſerving a ſmall Eminence which commanded the Valley, took Poſſeſſion of it with a ſmall Party of Coſſacks and Dragoons, and flanking the firſt Line of the Enemy, from two Field-Pieces which he had placed there, obliged them to take Shelter among the Buſhes. The ſecond Line had diſmounted before, and had already entered the Bottom. The third Line only remained on the Spot, which, at the third Diſcharge of the two Field-Pieces, was thrown into the utmoſt Confuſion. The Calmouks obſerving this, fell immediately upon the Enemy and put them to the Rout.

"According to the beſt Accounts, this Body conſiſted of upwards of 6000 ſelect Troops, commanded by Arſlan Hirey and Makſouk Hirey, two Sultans of the Family of the Chans of Crimea, and many Mourſas or Tartar Princes.

"The Fight laſted from Two in the Afternoon till Night. The Calmouks purſued the Fugitives ſo cloſely all Night, that very few eſcaped, eſpecially at the River Calauſa, the greateſt Part were drowned, or ſlain by the Calmouks, who got over the River before them.

"The Calmouks took five Standards, one Black, two Red, and two White, which were all the Colours the Enemy had, beſides a great Number of Coats of Mail, and Carbines, and upwards of 3000 Horſes. The Number of Priſoners is but very ſmall, as the Calmouks give no Quarter.

"Col. Koſhenkoff had not one Man of his Corps killed, or wounded; and the Calmouks loſt no more than 16 killed, and 15 wounded, occaſioned, as its ſuppoſed, by the Situation of the Place, and the Confuſion of the Enemy; whoſe Shot flew over the Heads of our People."

Baſtia, June 9. The Count de Vaux cauſed to march on the 2d inſtant to Vivario, a corps of 6000 men, which was repulſed by the troops of Gen. Paoli. A body of 10,000 men was then ſent againſt him, but the Corſicans having broken down the bridge on the old river, the French attempted every poſſible means to paſs it, and loſt a great number of men by the fire of the Corſicans, and were obliged to retire. This fire was redoubled in the night, and with ſuch vivacity, that the French fled with the loſs of ſome Colonels, and ſeveral Officers, Hunters, and Volunteers. In vain a large detachment penetrated into the center of the Mountains, the meaſures taken by the Corſican General prevented any attack; ſo that Count de Vaux, ſeeing his efforts unſucceſsful, has given orders for 12,000 men to advance.

Danube, June 16. The Grand Vizir's army continues to march very ſlowly, becauſe it is to be accompanied by its magazines. The troops that go before, plunder and deſtroy all the proviſions they do not conſume.

Leghorn, June 24. General Paoli is returned hither from the Excursion he made to Pisa with Mr. Dick, the British Consul. Clement Paoli, Saliceti, Abatucci, and other principal Corsicans, are still in this City.

LONDON,

June 1. Wednesday an officer in the guards, who, for a wager of 140 guineas, was to eat a pigeon a day for thirty days, eat his last pigeon, and won his bett with ease.—Great betts were depending amongst the quality.

After the Levee at St. James's Yesterday a Privy Council was held, which chiefly consisted of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen:

Duke of Bedford,	Lord Talbot,
Lord Mansfield,	Lord North,
Lord Sandwich,	Richard Rigby, Esq;

The Duke of Rutland was there, but withdrew before the Council was opened.

The Bishop of Salisbury in his Speech to the House of Lords at the Impeachment of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, quoted the following Sentence from King James's Speech to his Parliament in the Year 1709:

"A King leaves to be a King, and degenerates into a "Tyrant, as soon as he leaves off to govern by Law: In "which Case the King's Conscience may speak to him, as "the poor Woman to Philip of Macedon, Either govern by "Law, or cease to be a King."

July 8. Yesterday the Earl of Chatham attended the Levee at St. James's, afterwards dined at Earl Temple's House in Pall-Mall, and returned in the Evening to Hayes.

We hear that Lord Chatham was sent for to Court, and had a private Audience of his Majesty, which lasted about Half an Hour.

According to recent Letters from Leghorn, a Capitation Tax is soon to be imposed on all the Inhabitants of Corsica, in order to defray the extraordinary Charges of the War.

We are informed that an Arrangement, somewhat similar to the following, is under Consideration:

Lord Camden, Lord Chancellor.
Sir J. Eardley Wilmot, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
Earl of Egmont, First Lord of the Treasury.
Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Earl of Chatham, Lord Viscount Townshend, Secretaries of State.
Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and First Lord of Trade.
Sir Edward Hawke, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Marquis of Rockingham, President of the Council.
Lord Lyttleton, Lord Privy Seal.
Earl of Bristol, Ambassador to France.
General Conway, Secretary at War.
Duke of Ancaster, Master of the Horse to the King.
Duke of Portland, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household.
Duke of Manchester, Lord Stewart of Ditto.
Duke of Montague, Master General of the Ordnance.
Marquis of Granby, all his Posts but the Ordnance.
Earl of Huntingdon, Groom of the Stole.
Earl of Suffolk. Earl of Dartmouth, Joint Postmasters General.
Lord George Cavendish, Cofferer of the King's Household.
Sir George Saville, Paymaster General.
Lord Visc. Howe, Treasurer of the Navy.
Lord Mayor. Receiver General of the Customs.
Lord George Sackvile, Hon. James Grenville, Edmund Burke, Joint Vice Treasurers of Ireland.

Other Arrangements under Consideration, for Exportation.

Right Hon. George Grenville, in addition to posts of 6000l. per ann. in present enjoyment, Lord Lieut. of North-America.
Jeremiah Dyson, Secretary to Ditto.
Lord Viscount W————th, Lord Viscount B————n, Supreme Directors of the Butchery at Bengal, with 10,000l. per ann. each and other douceurs.
Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Secretary to Ditto.
Justice Gillham, Justice Ponton, Council to Ditto.
William Bromfield, Surgeon to Ditto.
John Broughton, with M'Quirk and Balfe, Assistants in the Butchery.

Two gentlemen at a coffee-house, talking on the subject of petitions of apprehensions and grievances, one of them said, "he wondered what would be done with them after the King had seen them:" "Sir, answered the other, they will be preserved as standing monuments of arb————y m————l oppression."

July 11. By accounts from Leghorn, dated June 20, which arrived yesterday, we learn, that the unfortunate Paoli, having been obliged to retreat before the French to the pieve of Vivario, where he had only 537 of his followers left; and being surrounded by 4000 of the enemy, called his faithful friends together, and mounting upon a small eminence, addressed them in a most pathetic manner, lamenting, that, after bravely opposing the ambitious designs of the Genoese for a number of years, he should live to see the constitution of his country overthrown, and almost all his friends and fellow soldiers either killed or made prisoners! That seeing no prospect at present of opposing the power of France, he thought it necessary to acquaint them that, as no alternative was left but death or slavery, he was determined to cut his way through the enemy, in order to seek some distant land, where, in time, an opportunity might offer for recovering the liberties of their country, or terminating their honourable career, by dying gloriously as they had lived. After this the brave Chief embraced the followers of his fortune, and, in the dead of night, having fought his way through the French, escaped to the ruins of a convent on the sea-shore, where he concealed himself two days, and then found means to embark on board an English vessel bound to Leghorn, where he arrived on the 16th of last month. His entrance into that harbour had much more the appearance of a triumph than that of a flight. All the English ships saluted him with their artillery and displayed their colours, and though it rained in the most violent manner when he landed, people of all ranks ran in crouds, towards the Mole, and received the brave Chief with the greatest acclamations of joy.

A letter from Annibal Rostini, Secretary of General Paoli, to his brother at Leghorn, mentions that the General in his speech to his faithful adherents, a short time before his embarkation, said

"At length my brave associates, we are reduced to the last extremity. The thirst of gold hath accomplished that which a war of thirty years, the envenomed hatred of the Genoese, and forces of divers powers of Europe, could not effect. Our unfortunate fellow citizens, seduced and deceived by some corrupted chiefs, went themselves to meet those chains with which they are now loaded."

July 18. It is asserted, by some, that the French accounts of the declining state of their East India Company is a sort of finesse to divert the attention of this nation from the preparations making for the execution of some grand scheme in India. It has been positively asserted, and stands uncontradicted, that the Legion de l'Isle de France consists at present of 5600 Europeans; the white militia of Bourbon and Mauritius amounts to 8000 disciplined men, and a squadron of ten ships of the line, can be fitted out, at command, from Mauritius, without our foreknowledge of its equipment.

It is said that orders are dispatched to the several recruiting parties all over England, on account of the administration, to send immediate accounts of their success; and to excite a greater emulation to inlist, they have instructions to advance the bounty money at their discretion.

Extract of a letter from Worcester, July 15.

"Tuesday last being quarter sessions for this county, Holland Cocksey, Esq; chairman, a patriotic charge was given to the grand jury, from which a motion was made, and agreed to, to follow the laudable efforts of the county of Middlesex, and livery of London, by petitioning his Most Gracious Majesty for redress of grievances; and an advertisement was ordered to convene the freeholders on that subject. And on the Thursday following, at an annual meeting of a respectable number of gentlemen, freeholders, &c. they chose the aforesaid chairman president for their next meeting, as an acknowledgement of concurrence.

"We hear that the citizens of Worcester likewise intend to apply for redress of grievances."

The High Sheriff and grand jury at the late assizes at Wilts, unanimously agreed to meet on the 16th of August at Salisbury to consider of a petition for redress of grievances.

This day a court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, but Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, being engaged in Kent on the county petition, was not sworn in, as was expected.

We have authority to assure the public, that the speech of a noble Earl to a Great Personage, July 7, 1769, printed in a former paper, is entirely without foundation.

It having been remarked as something extraordinary, that his M——y returned no answer to the petition of the livery, it should be remembered, that according to the etiquette or established custom of court, the King never does give an answer to any petition whatever. That which was delivered by the Lord Mayor, and entitled, The petition of the livery, was not an act of the corporation, was without either date or signature, and in short without any regular authentication; it would therefore have been highly improper to have treated it with more attention than even a regular petition would in the usual course have been entitled to. That the above petition was by no means considered as an act of the city, plainly appears by a public declaration since made by the chief magistrate.

We have authority to give to the public the following authentic copy of a letter received yesterday by a liveryman of London.

DEAR SIR, *Fenthill, July 15, 1769.*

"I am as much surprised as you seem to be, at seeing my name, and papers in my possession, appealed to by a noble Lord, You, and my friends in the city, think it incumbent on me to vindicate (as they are pleased to express themselves) my honour and character, which is called in question. The only proper satisfaction in my power to give you, and my other friends, is to relate plain matters of fact, to the best of my recollection.

"In the last session of parliament, on a question of revenue, (as far as my memory serves) I did declare to the house that the public revenue had been squandered away, and that the money of the nation had not been regularly audited and accounted for.

"That in the department of the pay-office I had been informed there were upwards of forty millions not properly accounted for; that the officers of the King's exchequer were bound in duty to see justice done to the public; that process had issued out of the court of exchequer, and that all proceedings for a certain time had been suspended by the King's sign manual. I then did declare, that it was an high offence for any minister to advise the King to stop the course of public justice, without assigning a very good reason for such his advice. I desired the Chancellor of the exchequer, and the Lords of the treasury, who sat opposite to me, to set me right if my information was not well founded; but not a single word was uttered in answer by any of the gentlemen in administration.

"After some days had elapsed, I met my friend Mr. Woodhouse in Westminster-hall, he told me I had been misinformed as to what I had mentioned in the House of Commons, and that if I would give him leave he would convince me of my mistake, The paper alluded to is in London, I therefore cannot speak of the contents with accuracy and precision; but this I recollect, that the perusal of the papers did not convince me that all I had heard was false. It was a private paper, and I do not recollect having shewn it to more than a single person. I have do doubt Mr. Woodhouse has a copy of the paper by him, and hope he will submit the contents to the judgment of the public, in vindication of an innocent man.

I am, dear SIR,
Your ever faithful and affectionate
Humble Servant,
WILLIAM BECKFORD.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

THIS seems to be the happy crisis for restoring Magna Charta to its pristine and full vigour: and it is the interest, as well as the special, and, strictly speaking, the indispensible duty of every English gentleman, who has an estate to which is annexed the jurisdiction of a Court Baron, to insist upon, and enforce, the restoration of that glorious *constitution*: for by virtue of such an estate in fee, he is summonable to Parliament as a Landlord, or Lord of the land. The Crown also is compellable to summon every such *Lord* of the land to Parliament, *singulatim*; that is to say, one by one. Any five and twenty of these English *Lords* of the land may demand, and command, this happy restoration of their chartered rights, by deputing *four* out of that number to wait upon the King for that purpose. There is no positive act of parliament to the contrary; and the mode of application is perfectly *constitutional*. Is it not then a species of insanity, that country gentlemen will put themselves to such intolerable expences to be *elected* into Parliament, when, in *right* of their own estates in fee, they are entitled to a seat in Parliament, without any election at all? No Minister dares advise the Crown to refuse granting such a Petition of Right.

Glasgow, June 24. The trial made in this neighbourhood of raising fine flax after the Flanders method, is likely to answer extremely well, and much beyond expectation.

Extract of a LETTER.

"UPON the best Information, I find that the capitol People here do not choose to import under the present Circumstances.——It is said with some degree of Authority, that the present Ministry do intend in the next Session of Parliament to repeal those Acts of which the Americans complain; but how to reconcile this Measure with the King's Speech, and their Proceedings in the last Sessions; I am at a Loss: nevertheless I am firmly of Opinion that the Dispute will be settled, and to the Satisfaction of America,——If America is to be satisfied. I am the more confirmed in this Opinion from the Temper and Complection of the present Times: The Current of Opposition runs so strong, that I believe the Contest here will be in future what Party shall: Right or Wrong, give most to Popularity.——It is confidently said, that the Ministry have sent over Intimation of their intentioned to Repeal; and that in Consequence of this, there will be a general Shipping before 'tis long—if this should be the Case, be assured I will do every Thing in my Power to be with the first Ship; for I am warmly interested in your Success.——I imagine you will expect from me the News and Politicks of the Day: With Respect to the first, the Court of Aldermen by a Majority of One have accepted Sir W. Blackiston's Resignation; and James Townshend, Esq; a Member of Parliament, and one of our present Patriots, puts up for Alderman in his Room, and is expected to be chose without Opposition; indeed it is not for Men, however able and worthy, to contend with a popular Cry. Sawbridge and he are to be put up on Saturday next for Sheriffs, and I dare say will be chose without Opposition.——Strange! that Members of Parliament should obtrude themselves into the Offices of the City, without having the least Connection in the Trade, which is the Support and Glory of the City. But Party is the Cause, and Party supports their Pretensions. I need not tell you that the Low and Ignorant, who are by far the most numerous, are always on the Side of Liberty, or at least on the Side of those who profess themselves its Friends: It is of little Consequence what their real Principles are, if this Idea obtains with the Mob; *Rail at the Church-Wardens, and you are sure of having the Poor on your Side*, is an Observation that will in general hold good for Politicks;—but I am upon the Subject before I was aware to go on then—on our Side the Ministry abused and painted as black as Devils; on the other Side defended and made as white as Angels; Alluding to Prints sold in the Shops, Truth dwells not in Extremes.—— *Wilkes and Liberty forever.—Damn Lutterell.—Murders encouraged—Tyranny establishing—Petitions of Grievances, and Apprehensions to the King*, &c. &c. &c. Thus ring the Changes, and yet if we may credit the History of past Times, there never was an Æra when there was more Liberty than at present. I am sure there cannot be a stronger Proof of the Existence of Liberty than the Liberties that are taken, and that with Impunity. There is great Lenity shewn by Government, and I think its right there should, to give the Lye to Scandal, and Abuse, for my Part I interfere very little in the Disputes of the Times."

Mr. HOLT, *Elizabeth-Town, Sept. 4, 1769.*

I Observed the Comet this Morning at 2 o'Clock, and find its Progress towards the Sun, I believe at about the Rate of three Degrees in 24 Hours. It is now to the Southward of the Sun, but is falling so fast towards the North, that I think it will pass on that Side. By a Calculation I made this Morning, I find the Sun at Half after 7 o'Clock

2,793,104 Miles North of t
in at Two. In less than
be parallel with the Sun.—
us and the Sun the Tail w
to the Earth, And there
prepared for Consequence
which must then follow.

If somebody who has I
you some exact Calculation
but if better are come to
The Publication of those
now I suppose unnecessary

To the PRI

I Should be glad to see i
curate Account of the
published on Monday last i

I know very little Astron
tions are not erroneous, an
I think the Motion of the
Instant, at three o'Clock in
at two, was about 5 D. 45
fore as it must have ap
nearer the Sun, it must ha
Morning of my second O
my first, viz. at about 12
past.

NEW-YORK

A Brig from Charles-To
Lat. 48 30, Lon. 9-30. a
nada August 19. Lat. 28
Capt. Kemble, in the Brig
rived here on Monday last.
don, with whom came Pas
Steel, Lieut. George Brewe
son, Miss Booth, Sister to
Merchant, and 11 other P

Captain Christopher Mill
20th of July, and may be
The Statues of his Maje
reported will be shipt on b

We are glad to inform t
Reason to think the Suppo
last, of Mr. Francis Collis
the fatal Accident happe
the Stairs, which occasio
Mistake. He hath been fo
Rider between this City
Station he distinguished hi
delity, and the most unbl
excellent Qualities acquire
and occasions his Death to
He has left a Widow an
deprived thro' his Death
Subsistence.

Yesterday John Jubeart,
was executed at the Gallows
fing counterfeit Dollars. H
pearance of Penitence and
Accomplices.

On the 17th of August th
tatives of South-Carolina,
considered the Letter of the
Esq; Speaker of the late Ass
nimously came into sundr
those of that Assembly, pa
to their sole Right of taxing
of petitioning his Majesty,
procure the Concurrence
their Right of Trial in the
by a Jury, from the Vicina
siding in the Province ought
tried. That the Statute o
Trial of Treasons, commi
Dominions, does not extend
That an humble, dutiful
presented to his Majesty, &c.

The People are already
couraging their own Manu
concluded no longer to sen
cation to England, but to
other Colonies, till they shal
own.

His Honour the Governo
following Acts, viz.

An Act for granting hi
£.73,526--7--2, and appl
then in the Treasury to de
vernment, &c.

An Act for stamping and
calling in and exchanging th
Bills of Credit of that Prov
der by Law in all Payments,

The whole City seems
Account of his Excellency
Governor, who lies dange
past Hope of Recovery.

We hear also that the Ho
Chief Judge of this Province

We are sorry the Account co
ing the Comet, came to hand so lat
get it in Time into this Paper.

General Post-Office, N

THE Mail for England by t
Packet, Capt, Goodridge, c
turday next the 9th Instant.

ALEXAN

2,793,104 Miles North of the Place the Comet was in at Two. In leſs than 30 Days I expect it will be parallel with the Sun.—Should it come between us and the Sun the Tail will then probably extend to the Earth, And therefore it becomes all to be prepared for Conſequences ſo alarming as thoſe which muſt then follow.

If ſomebody who has Inſtruments, has not ſent you ſome exact Calculations, you may publiſh theſe, but if better are come to Hand, theſe are needleſs. The Publication of thoſe ſent you laſt Week are now I ſuppoſe unneceſſary for the ſame Reaſon.

To the PRINTER.

I Should be glad to ſee in our Papers a more accurate Account of the preſent Comet than that publiſhed on Monday laſt in Mr. Parker's Poſt Boy.

I know very little Aſtronomy, but if my Obſervations are not erroneous, and Senex's Globes correct, I think the Motion of the ſaid Comet from the 2d Inſtant, at three o'Clock in the Morning to the 4th, at two, was about 5 D. 45 M. E. by S. and therefore as it muſt have approached 3 D. 45 M. nearer the Sun, it muſt have ariſen 15 M. later the Morning of my ſecond Obſervation, than that of my firſt, viz. at about 12 o'Clock, and at 15 M. paſt.

NEW-YORK, September 7.

A Brig from Charles-Town for London, July 14, Lat. 48 30, Lon. 9 -30. a Ship 5 Days from Granada Auguſt 19. Lat. 28 30, were ſpoke to by Capt. Kemble, in the Brig General Gage, who arrived here on Monday laſt, in 9 Weeks from London, with whom came Paſſengers, Captain George Steel, Lieut. George Brewer, Mr. Lewis Felto Wilſon, Miſs Booth, Siſter to Mr. Booth of this City, Merchant, and 11 other Paſſengers.

Captain Chriſtopher Millar, was to ſail about the 20th of July, and may be daily expected.

The Statues of his Majeſty, and Mr. Pitt, it is reported will be ſhipt on board Capt. Millar.

We are glad to inform the Public, that we have Reaſon to think the Suppoſition mentioned in our laſt, of Mr. Francis Colliſon's being in Drink when the fatal Accident happened of his falling from the Stairs, which occaſioned his Death, was a Miſtake. He hath been for ſeveral Years paſt Poſt-Rider between this City and Albany; in which Station he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by an approved Fidelity, and the moſt unſhaken Integrity;—which excellent Qualities acquired him general Eſteem, and occaſions his Death to be much lamented.—He has left a Widow and two young Children, deprived thro' his Death of their only Means of Subſiſtence.

Yeſterday John Jubeart, late of Staten-Iſland, was executed at the Gallows near this City, for paſſing counterfeit Dollars. He died with great Appearance of Penitence and denied having had any Accomplices.

On the 17th of Auguſt the Houſe of Rrepreſentatives of South-Carolina, having received and conſidered the Letter of the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; Speaker of the late Aſſembly of Virginia, unanimouſly came into ſundry Reſolutions ſimilar to thoſe of that Aſſembly, particularly with Regard to their ſole Right of taxing themſelves, their Right of petitioning his Majeſty, and uſing Meaſures to procure the Concurrence of the other Colonies; their Right of Trial in the Place of their Reſidence by a Jury, from the Vicinage; that no Perſon reſiding in the Province ought to be ſent out of it to be tried. That the Statute of Henry the 8th, for the Trial of Treaſons, committed *out* of the King's Dominions, does not extend to the Britiſh Colonies. That an humble, dutiful and lawful Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, &c.

The People are already proceeding in and encouraging their own Manufactures. They have concluded no longer to ſend their Youth for Education to England, but to the Seminaries in the other Colonies, till they ſhall get a College of their own.

His Honour the Governor gave his Aſſent to the following Acts, viz.

An Act for granting his Majeſty the Sum of £.73,526--7--2, and applying £.36,582--13--2. then in the Treaſury to defray the Charges of Government, &c.

An Act for ſtamping and iſſuing £.106,500 for calling in and exchanging the preſent Lawful Paper Bills of Credit of that Province, which are a Tender by Law in all Payments, and to ſundry other Acts.

The whole City ſeems anxiouſly concern'd on Account of his Excellency Sir Henry Moore our Governor, who lies dangerouſly ill, and almoſt paſt Hope of Recovery.

We hear alſo that the Hon. Daniel Horſmanden, Chief Judge of this Province, is dangerouſly ill.

We are ſorry the Account from King's College, concerning the Comet, came to hand ſo late that it was impoſſible to get it in Time into this Paper.

General Poſt-Office, New-York, Sept. 1, 1769.

THE Mail for England by the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt, Goodridge, cloſes at this Office on Saturday next the 9th Inſtant.

ALEXANDER COLDEN, Agent.

JOHN MORTON,

At his Store in Queen-Street, near the Fly-Market, has for Sale,

FUrniture checks,
⅞, yard wide, and yard and ¼ cotton & linen ditto
Iriſh linen from 2s. to 10s. per yard
Coarſe and fine ſheeting
Oznabrigs and dowlas
Garlix, laggings and chilloes
Toweling
Rolls, and buckrum
Stamp'd cambric handkerchiefs
Souſee, and check linen and cotton ditto
Spotted red and white, and blue and white ditto
Flower'd and plain lawn do.
Silk romalls and bandanoes
Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats
Perſians, taffeties and farſenets
Paduſoy, ducape, luteſtring mantua and armozine ſilks
Black, white, drab, green, crimſon and ſky coloured ſattins and peelongs
Flower'd ſattins, and figur'd modes
Flower'd gauze
Black catgut
Curtain and binding callicoes
Callicoes, chintzes, & cottons
Cotton gowns and counterpanes
Fine and coarſe cambrics and lawns
Bed bunts and ticking
Mens laced hats
Mens and boys caſtor and felt do.
Mohair and ſewing ſilk of all colours
Flemiſh, Scotch, and Nun's thread
Darning and ſtitching do.
Shaded crewels and bobbin
Apron and cap capes
Wriſtband and broad do.
Quality and ſhoe binding
Hoſe's and Briſtol ſhoes
Superfine, middling, and low priced blue, green, brown, drab, Tyrian, and pompadour broad cloths
Naps and coatings of various colours
Bath rugs, kerſies, and half-thicks
Red and blue penniſtons
Green and red baize
Black everlaſting
Crimſon Aurora
Red, yellow, white and ſpotted ſwanſkins and flannels
Scarlet, blue, green, black, and brown callimancoes, durants and tammies
Croſs bar'd and plain camblets and ſtuffs
Thickſets
Scotch plaids
Silk and Iriſh camblets
Flower'd do.
Venetian and Iriſh poplins
White and colour'd jeans, and fuſtians,
Flower'd, plain, and corded dimities
Black crape, bombazine and grazette
Silk and worſted breeches patterns
Knee garters and trimmings
Mens and womens velvet
Worſted and hair pluſh
Wilton, Scotch and liſting carpets
Bed ſide, entry, and ſtair do.
Mens black and white ſilk gloves, ditto buck and ſhammy do.
Womens, maids, and girls, ſilk, worſted, kid, and lamb gloves and mitts
Mens ſilk worſted, thread, and cotton, rib'd and plain hoſe, gauze do. for under ſtockings
Womens black worſted, white ſilk, thread & cotton hoſe
Wax-work,—kings, queens, and princes
Blue feathers
A great variety of plain and figur'd ſattin, paduſoy and luteſtring ribbons
Broad and narrow love do.
Hat trimmings
Open edge ribbon
Black and white lace
Blond and cap do.
Skeleton and cap wire
Pearl necklaces, faſhionable fans, pincuſhing trunks
Barbers trimmings
Sealing wax, wafers,
Ink powder, quills
Letter files
Pewter ink ſtands
Shirt buttons and wires
Knives and forks, cutteaus,
Penknives, razors, ſciſſars
Children's knives, handſaws,
Iron ſquares
Lathing and carpenters hammers, files of all ſorts
Plane irons, augers, gouges, chiſſels, firmers, ſhoemakers articles, carpenters and coopers tools, deſk furniture, and many other articles of ironmongery
Tin and roll plates
Common and caſt ſteel
Frying pans
4d, 8d, 12d, 20d, 24d, and 30d, nails
Gilt frame looking glaſſes,
Dreſſing glaſſes, and
Swingers
Alſo, a large aſſortment of china, uſeful and ornamental, together with a parcel of Queen's, or yellow ware.

The particulars of which would be too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. The ſaid MORTON has a complete ſet of boults, &c. for cleaning flax ſeed, to diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms. 92 95

HENRY REMSEN,
JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have for Sale, on the loweſt terms, at their Store in Hanover-Square, the following aſſortment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown and mix'd broad cloths in half pieces,
Blue cloth for womens wear,
Scarlet and blue ſilk and worſted cord for cloaks
Blue and red ſtrouds
Striped blankets
6-4 grey frizes
Narrow frizes of all colours
Plains and forreſt cloths
Fearnoughts of all colours
Bearſkin and coating
Blue kerſey, ſhalloons
Everlaſtings, drawboys
Blue drab cloth
Figured Ermins,
Durants and callimancoes
Iriſh and German linens
Printed and penciled furniture callicoes, and printed cottons
Purple and other callicoes
Fancy ground chintzes
Iriſh ſheeting
Three-quarter dowlas
Black china taffaties
Narrow Perſians
Peelongs and figured modes
Cambricks and lawns
Packet do.
Buckram
Bedbunts and Flanders tick
Cravats
Manchester velvets
Worſted pluſh
Ribbons and gimps
Quality and ſhoe binding
Gartering, tapes
Whitechapel, common and darning needles
Plain and figured ſilk mitts and gloves
Linen handkerchiefs
Links, buckles
Thread, buttons, twiſt, ſilk, and hair
Fans and knee garters
Cotton romals
Girls and maids purple mitts
Womens black ſhammy mitts and gloves
Mens ſhammy gloves
Mens ſingle and double ſtriped worſted caps
Mens cotton German Town caps
Mens grey ribb'd knit ſtockings
Mens and womens worſted ſtockings
Ivory and horn combs
Ink powder
Black, crow, cloth and light coloured ſewing ſilk
Striped and figured ſtuffs and duroys
Striped camblets
Iriſh camblets
Broad, blue, and brown camblets for cloaks
Serges or long ells
Pillows and jeans
beſt wool cards
Scotch ſnuff in bladders
Some felt hats and ſailor's caps.

N, B. Ready money given for pot and pearl aſhes, and bees-wax. 92 5

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1769.

A *Petition*, manufactured at a certain *Attorney*'s in this City, is now circulating with the utmoſt privacy thro' the county of Weſt-Cheſter, (and it's not doubted that others are likewiſe ſent into every county of the Province) in order to be ſigned by ſuch people as *are Enemies to the Church of England*, and afterwards preſented to the General Aſſembly, praying them to repeal the heart-breaking act which makes proviſion in a few counties (and a pitiful proviſion it is) for Miniſters of the *eſtabliſhed Church*; tho' it is well known that ſuch a deſign can never be carried into effect; and muſt therefore be calculated ſolely to diſturb the repoſe of the community, and ſow diſſenſion amongſt neighbours.——*A laudable example, and worthy of imitation.* A B.

NEW-YORK, Sept. the 6th, 1769.

PETER VIANY,

Continues to teach MUSIC, FENCING and DANCING, at Mrs. Hays's, opppoſite to the Hon. John Watts's, near the Exchange

HE propoſes to open his public Dancing School, on the firſt Monday of October, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.——He teaches Ladies and Gentlemen, in private, either at his ſchool, or at their own houſes.

As he teaches in the ſtyle of the beſt maſters in Europe, and their manner is diſcoverable in his ſcholars (tho' but few of them have yet had time to be perfected in their minuets) he makes no doubt of being honoured with the farther protection and countenance of thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who have hitherto employed him

PETER T. CURTENIUS.

At the Sign of the Golden Anvil,

Oppoſite the Oſwego Market, has for Sale, the following Goods, which he will ſell as cheap, for ready Caſh as he did before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place, Viz.

BROAD and narrow Cloths, of various Colours and Prices, Shalloons, Durants, Tammies and Calimancoes, Buckram, Buttons, ſewing Silk, Twiſt and Mohair, blue and red Coating Bath Coating for Surtout Coats, blue, red and Cloth coloured, ſix Quarter Naps, Kerſey, Penniſton and Half-thicks, ſpotted Ruggs, ſtriped and roſe Blankets, white, yellow, red, ſtriped and flowered Flannels; red and blue Duffils, plain and ſpotted Swan-ſkin, Worſted Stockings, Yard, and Yard and 3—8ths, Cotton Checks; Haerlem Stripes, Iriſh Linens, Ruſſia and Iriſh Sheeting, German and Iriſh Dowlas, Oznabrigs, Clouting Diaper, Calicoes, cambricks and Lawns, Ribbons, Perſians, Peelongs, Modes, black India Taffaty. Silk and Cotton Romalls, Bandanoes, black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Scotch and printed Linen Ditto, ſtriped and plain broad Camblets, Iriſh Camblets, black Bombazine, beſt Iriſh Poplins of different Colours, three, four and ſix Thread Breeches Patterns; black Everlaſting, broad black Ruſſel, beſides many other Articles in the Dry-Good Way.

Alſo, Beſt refined Bar-Iron, Anvils, Bake-Irons, Hammers and Sledges, Files and Raſps, German, bliſterd and figure of 3 Steel, American faggot and bliſterd Sheet-Iron, beſt Gun-Barrels and Locks, beſt Carpenters, Hand Pannel, Tenon and Saſh Saws, Mill and Croſs-cut Ditto, Carpenters Bench and moulding Planes, Broad-axes, Adzes, Chiſels, Hammers, Drawing-knives, Squares, Rules, Augers, and Gimblets, Braſs Kettles, beſt double-gilt Pinch-beck Buckles, at prime Coſt, Braſs Candleſticks, Coffee-pots, and Coffee-Mills, Knives and Forks, Locks and Hinges, Spring Bolts, Frying-pans, Woolcards, &c. &c.

Likewiſe, Beſt Bohea Tea, Muſcovado Sugar, French Cotton, genuine Haerlem Oyl, and Neurenburgh Salve, Dutch Folio and Quarto Bibles, Teſtaments, Pſalm and other Dutch Books as uſual.

Alſo, The following Goods made at the New-York Air Furnace, Pots, Kettles, Pye Pans, Dutch Ovens, plain and figured Chimney Backs, elegant Grates, or Bathſtoves, for burning Coals, ſquare Iron Stoves for Work-ſhops or Ships Cabbins, perpetual Ovens, boiling Plates, Pot aſh Kettles, and Sugar boylers, Cart, Waggon and Chair Boxes for wooden or Iron Axel-trees, half Hundreds and ſmaller Weights, Forge Hammers, &c. Anvils, which have been found on Proof, to be ſuperior to Engliſh Hammers, beſides many other Articles in the caſt Way, that may be made to any Pattern that ſhall be left at the Foundery, or at my Houſe.

TO BE SOLD, BY

PHILIP LIVINGSTON,

At his Store near the Ferry-Stairs;

BROAD-cloths, Bath and common coatings, frizes, fearnought, bear-ſkins, forreſt cloths, callimancoes, ſhalloons, durants, tammies, camblets; mens worſted hoſe, ſilk and cotton gowns, threads, an aſſortment of buttons, garlix, Turky burdets; Iriſh linen, Mancheſter velvets, counterpanes, worſted pluſh, writing paper of all ſorts; ſhoe and knee buckles; knitting pins, looking glaſſes; 6 by 8 window glaſs, two and three thread twine, grindſtons, marble chimney pieces and ſquares; heart and club ſteel, deck nails, ſheathing nails; white waſh, hand and ſhoe bruſhes, pimento, ginger, cotton; Congo and bohea tea, Teneriffe wine, New-York rum, brandy and geneva, in caſes and caſks, fine and common cordials in caſes, and a parcel of choice deer-ſkins. 92 95

THOMAS CHARLES WILLETT,

REMOVED from the houſe where he lived, two doors below Mr. Grove Bend's, to the houſe wherein Dr. Farquar lived in Wall-ſtreet, near the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe,—ſells for caſh on the loweſt terms.

GAUZES, muſlins, lawns, catguts, gauze aprons and handkerchiefs, ſattins for cloaks, and gowns; farſnets, peelongs and modes, very cheap laces of all ſorts, trimmings for gowns and cloaks; Barcelona, farſnets; ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; threads and cottons of all ſorts, ſewing ſilks and needles; bobbins and tapes, nonſopretties and ferrits, ſtay trimmings, flowered lawn aprons; Dutch lace, ſtay laces all ſorts, ſkeleton and ſkein wire, beautiful ſtriped and figur'd luteſtrings, turbans, muffs and tippets; all ſorts of garnet, French and India pearl necklaces and ear-rings; gloves of all ſorts, fans, farſnet and ſtuff quilted petticoats, tortoiſe-ſhell, horn, and ivory combs; oſtrich feathers, all ſorts of Italian and French flowers, ribbonds of all ſorts; velvet collars, pins, ſilk ſtockings, French quilting and flower'd dimity; tooth powder and bruſhes, ſtuffs and tobine luteſtrings, pocket knives, pocket books, combs in caſes, copper plate linens and cottons for gowns, boys and girls caps and hats, ſcarlet and black cloaks and cardinals, with all ſorts of ready made millenary goods; many of the above articles will be ſold for a *cent*. 92 95

POETS CORNER.

CORSICA. An ODE.

RISE Muſe and in immortal lays
Thoſe glorious Sons of Freedom praiſe,
Their godlike toils rehearſe:
'Tis Corſica, that dares be free;
'Tis Paoli and Liberty
Demand the nobleſt verſe.
The virtue that their foes defies,
That Pow'r ſhall lift them to the ſkies
With never-dying fame;
Amidſt the ſtars their acts enrol
Shall ſound their praiſe from pole to pole,
And give a deathleſs name.
France ſhall in vain with them conteſt,
While they, with ſacred Freedom bleſt,
Shall be with conqueſt crown'd:
'Tis Liberty rewards their toil,
She makes their barren rocks to ſmile,
And makes them far renown'd.
Still may ſhe o'er their Iſle preſide!
Still may ſhe all their actions guide,
And ſtill infuſe her fire!
Ah! Virtue, why that frown ſevere?
Why penſive falls the ſilent tear?
Do thou the muſe inſpire?
Ah! be the dreadful tale untold!
Could Corſica, for impious Gold,
Her godlike leader ſell?
Ah! Where ſhall Liberty then fly?
She ſhall aſcend her native ſky,
And with th' Immortals dwell.
While Paoli (his Country loſt)
Deploring ſeeks a foreign coaſt,
And leaves the treach'rous ſhore.
Wiſdom, for him, ſhall quit her cell,
His wroth a muſe of fire ſhall tell,
When time ſhall be no more.

WHereas I was appointed Inſpector of Pot and Pearl-Aſh this preſent Year, and by a former Act of Aſſembly, paſſed in the Year 1766, and to continue in full Force till the Year 1770 That every Manufacturer or original Owner of any Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh, made for Sale, ſhall, upon each Caſk or Veſſel, in which ſuch Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh ſhall be packed, cauſe the ſame to be branded with the firſt Letter of his Chriſtian Name, and with his Sirname at length, as alſo the Name, of the Town or Diſtrict in which ſuch Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh was made, under the Penalty of £ 3.——I do hereby give Notice, to all the Makers of Pot and Pearl-Aſh, that as there has lately been ſeveral Parcels ſent to this City, without the Maker's Name, &c. being branded upon the Caſks; That from this Time forward, I ſhall not put my Brand upon the Caſks of Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh, unleſs they are branded as the Act of Aſſembly directs. ISAAC SEARS.

New-York, 28th Aug. 1769. 91 94

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Still-Houſe, the Little Farm and Appurtenances thereunto belonging in the Poſſeſſion of John De Noyelle, at Haverſtraw, as formerly advertiſed, will be peremptorily ſold to the Higheſt Bidder, at Public Vendue, on Thurſday the Seventh September next, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe. Inventories to be ſeen at the Day of Sale. 81 82

THE Sale of Lawrence Weſſell's Houſe and Lot of Ground in Bayard-Street, which was advertiſed for Sale for ſome Time paſt, to be ſold the 30th Auguſt, Is poſtponed till Wedneſday, September 29th, when it will be ſold at Vendue, at the Merchant's-Coffee-Houſe, at 12 o'Clock of the ſame Day. Conditions of Sale be ſeen at the Time of Sale 91 94

Juſt opened, and to be ſold, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by

CHARLES M'EVERS,

A Large Aſſortment of Woollens and other Goods, ſuitable for the approaching Season.

Alſo, for Caſh only;

Engliſh Tea, by the Cheſt, Hoſe's and Briſtol Shoes, by the Trunk, and choice Connecticut Pork.——Ready Money given for *Pot* or *Pearl* Aſhes, in Proportion to the Brand it will bear.

N B. All Accounts ſtill depending with the Eſtate of James M'Evers deceaſed, will be put in Suit, if not ſhortly cloſed. 91 94

For LIVERPOOL,

The Ship Earl of Hillsborough,

NOW lying at Cruger's Wharf, will ſail about the 20th of next Month: For Freight or Paſſage, apply to GREG CUNNINGHAM & Co. 91 94

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe that are indebted to the Eſtate of Meſſr. Farrel and Lynott, that they diſcharge the ſame to Thomas Shipboy, Merchant in Albany or Joſeph Greſwold Diſtiller, in New-York (Aſſignees to the ſaid Eſtate) before the ſeventeenth Day of October next, otherwiſe their Accounts will be delivered in to the Hands of an Attorney, to ſue for the ſame; and all thoſe that have any Demands on the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to deliver theſe Accounts properly atteſted to the ſaid Aſſignees by the ſaid 29th of October next, as a Dividend will be made that Day between the Hours of 10 and 12 o' Clock, in the Forenoon, at the Widow Wragg's, near the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, New-York.

N B A ſingle Man, capable of managing a Farm, and can be well recommended, may hear of Employ, by Greſwold in Pearl Street.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Pleaſant ſituated FARM in Shrewsbury, lying on the Sea Coaſt, at Long-Branch; this Place contains about 110 Acres, with good Improvements, is well ſituated for any Perſon that ſhould incline to have a pleaſant Retirement, from Heat in Summer, or ſhould chooſe to go into the Buſineſs of keeping Lodgers, or to carry on a Fiſhery, the Cod and Sea Baſs being taken in great Plenty before the Door: Any Perſon inclining to buy or rent the ſaid Place, may know the Terms by applying to JOHN MORRIS, living on the Premiſes, by whom an indiſputable Title ſhall be given; and any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, ſhall have reaſonable Payments.

Likewiſe, a Tract of Land lying at Forked-River, on the North-Side of the North-Branch of ſaid River, containing 370 Acres, 200 of it Meadow, and the Upland the beſt in that Part of the Country; an undiſputed Title ſhall be given for the Land, by the ſaid JOHN MORRIS, living at Long-Branch. 91 94

WHereas in February laſt, by Conſent and Agreement of all Parties, Barbara Yough and her Huſband parted, and I took her to live with me, becoming Security to her Huſband, that ſhe ſhould not run him in Debt, And whereas after living with me till Monday the 24th Inſtant, ſhe without any juſt Cauſe of Complaint, has left me, and I am apprehenſive may run me in Debt, theſe are therefore to warn all Perſons not to truſt or entertain her on my Account, for that I will pay no Debt of her contracting ſince her Departure from me. This 30th of Auguſt, 1769. (91 94) JOHN RANDEKER.

THESE are to inform all Manufacturers of Flour, that we the Inſpectors of Flour, are determined to act ſtrictly, according to the Directions of an Act of Aſſembly of this Province, paſſed the 20th of May laſt, entitled an Act to amend an Act to prevent the Exportation of unmerchantable Flour, and the falſe taring of Bread and Flour Caſks, of which all concerned are deſired to take Notice. 90 93

New York Aug. 17th, 1769, *Francis Marſchalk, Henry Bogert,* } Inſpectors of Flour.

N. B. The Act takes Place the firſt of September next.

ANY Lady going to England or Ireland, may, by enquiring at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, hear of a young Woman who would be willing to attend her as a Servant. 90 93

STEPHEN RAPALJE,

Hath to diſpoſe of,

50 Tierces NEW RICE,

And a Quantity of well aſſorted Cordage, by wholeſale the Growth and Manufacture of America 90 93

RUN away about three weeks ago, an Iriſh indented ſervant named Sarah Fraſier, belonging to Mrs Henry, oppoſite the New Dutch church; had on when ſhe went away, a dirty white ſhort gown, an old crimſon quilted petticoat; ſhe is under 20 years of age, freſh-colour'd, marked with the ſmall-pox, rather fat not tall, has been ſeen lurking about the Barracks. Whoever harbours or detains her will be proſecuted as the law directs; and whoever will ſecure her, and give notice to the Printer, ſhall when produced, receive a handſome reward; ſhe has not been more than five months in America.——The remainder of the time of another Iriſh ſervant to be ſold, who can waſh, iron, work at her needle, and do all ſorts of houſework: Inquire of the Printer. 89 92

For LONDON,

And to ſail with all convenient Speed,

The Fine New Ship BRITANNIA, THOMAS MILLER, COMMANDER;

HAving two thirds of her Cargo already engaged, and has Elegant and roomly Accommodations in the Cabbin for Twelve Paſſengers only, for Freight or Paſſage, apply to Reade and Yates, or ſaid Commander.

New-York, Auguſt 17. 89 92

Trentown, Auguſt 31, 1769.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN-away on Sunday the 14th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living at Trentown, two Iriſh ſervant men, the one named Nicholas Fitz Gerald, the other Garret Murphy; the former had on when he went away, a brown coat, the button-holes laid with tape; a black cloth jacket, lined with blue;—the latter a brown coat, lined with white ſhalloon, and white metal buttons; white breeches, patched on the knees: Both a little pitted with the ſmall-pox; the former about 6 feet high, the latter about 5 feet 9 inches high, walks wide and lame: Took with him a pair of black velvet breeches. They have both black hair tied——Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, or ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by me

89 92 SAMUEL HENRY.

TO BE SOLD,

A Handſome Chariot, the Box made to take off occaſionally, with Harneſs for four Horſes: Inquire of Meſſrs. HUGH and ALEXANDER WALLACE. 81—

Juſt PUBLISHED,

And Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, at the EXCHANGE. The firſt Day SABBATH, proved from SCRIPTURE,

A SERMON,

By a MINISTER of the CHURCH of CHRIST, in AMERICA.

Jeſus was faithful to him that appointed him, as alſo Moſes was faithful in all his Houſe, PAUL.

The Son of Man is Lord alſo of the Sabbath, MARK.

New-York, 8th June, 1769.

VAUX-HALL GARDENS,

HAVE been newly fitted up in a very genteel, pleaſing Manner, are pleaſantly ſituate, and now open for the Reception of Ladies, Gentlemen, &c. and will be illuminated every Evening in the Week; Coffee, Tea, and Hot Rolls at any Hour in the Day, neat Wines and other Liquors, with Cakes, as uſual. A Concert of Muſic Vocal and Inſtrumental will ſhortly be performed twice every Week, of which due Notice will be given.——Contiguous to the Garden there is a very good Long Room, convenient for a Ball, or Turtle Entertainment; alſo Dinners or Suppers, dreſſed in the moſt elegant Manner, on timely Notice being given to the *Publick's* already much obliged, and very obedient humble Servant,

SAMUEL FRANCIS.

☞ The Gardens would have been opened earlier in the Spring, but on Account of the Theatre. 79—

TO BE SOLD, BY

HENRY WHITE,

At the Houſe wherein the late Treaſurer lived, between the Coffee-Houſe and Fly-Market;

FOUR Penny, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Deck and Sheeting Nails, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs. 84

To be SOLD, by

MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK diſtill'd rum, Weſt-India ditto, by the hogſhead or barrel, cordials of the beſt quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

Juſt re-printed and to be ſold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, at the Exchange.

SINNERS

In the HANDS of an

ANGRY GOD.

A

SERMON

Preached at Enfield, July 8th, 1741.

At a Time of great Awakenings; and attended with remarkable Impreſſions on many of the Hearers.

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M.

Paſtor of the Church of CHRIST in *Northampton.*

Amos ix. 2, 3. *Though they dig into Hell, thence ſhall mine Hand take them; though they climb up to Heaven, thence will I bring them down. And though they hide themſelves in the Top of Carmel, I will ſearch and take them out thence; and though they be hid from my Sight in the Bottom of the Sea, thence I will command the Serpent, and he ſhall bite them,*

☞ This Sermon was re-printed by particular Deſire. The Gentleman who brought the Copy is deſired to call for his Books.

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dreſſer,

AT the Corner, oppoſite to Meſſrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to ſell, Ladies beſt Tortoiſe-ſhell Combs, of all Sorts. 88—

JOHN THURMAN, jun.

Has for Sale, at his Store in Wall-Street, the Corner of Smith-Street, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh, as he purchaſed the Goods himſelf from the Manufactories,—he does not Doubt but their Cheapneſs will be a ſufficient Recommendation to Traders and Shop Keepers to become his Cuſtomers, amongſt the Goods are,

BEST beart and club ſteel, gun powder F, FF, FFF; bohea and green teas, Ruſſia duck, Drilling's, ſheeting, diaper, &c. brown rolls, oznaburgs, 7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix, brown and white Pomeranias, brown holland, Sileſias, napkining and clouting diaper and damaſks, ditto table cloths, broad and piſol lawns, white callicoes and muſlins of all ſorts; India Perſians, romalls, chintz, &c. a large aſſortment of callicoes and Engliſh chintzes; printed handkerchiefs, Holland and Hamborough long lawns, all ſorts of Dutch tapes, pretties, twiſt, lace, inuns, meckins, inland, ſtitching, long, dozen, flowering, Scotch and colour'd threads; a good aſſortment of Manchester goods, all ſorts of buttons and trimmings, all ſorts of Iriſh linens, ſheeting and dowlas; a large aſſortment of Scotch and Engliſh knit and wove children's, men's and women's ſtockings; worſted and ſilk breeches pieces, muffatees, gloves &c. caps, women's mits, &c. ribbons, fine pettings fans, gauzes, blond and thread lace; trimmings, gimps, ſnakes feathers, flower and other millenary, in the laſt taſte, with figur'd modes, peelongs ſattins, ſarſenets, Perſians, modes, linings, mantua luteſtring, armazeen, taffaties; Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, ſewing ſilks, mohair, ſcarf and twiſt of all ſorts, Scotch and Wilton carpets, handkerchiefs and bindings, garters and other Scotch goods; cambletts, ſhalloons, ſtuffs, durants, &c. bearſkins, frizes, and other woollen goods, jewelry, Tunbridge wares, cruet frames, caſtors, &c.

Black and white wampom, &c. paſte buckles, ear rings, pins, plumes, ſprigs, gold ſet rings and others.

A good aſſortment of Manchester velvets and checks, quilts, thickſets, fuſtians, jeans, pillows, &c.

Lately publiſhed, and to be ſold

At the Printing-Office at the Exchange,

THE TRIAL at large of Captain DANIEL DISNEY, For the barbarous and inhuman Aſſaſſination of THOMAS WALKER, Eſq; of Montreal: In which the Circumſtances of that moſt horrid Affair, are particularly enumerated, and from the exquiſitely judicious Remarks of the Attorney General, at the opening of the Caſe, and on the Evidence given before the Court, the Reader is left in no Doubt as to the real Perpetrators of that execrable Fact.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1392.

[THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1769.]

Further Advices by the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Captain GOODRIDGE, *from Falmouth.*

LEGHORN, JUNE 8.

ACCORDING to letters from Corſica, a French detachment, having marched from Ajaccio, in order to ſurpriſe the Diſtrict of Mezzana, the inhabitants repulſed them, on which the French ſet fire to the Bourgs of Carcopina and Caſola. General Abatucci having received advice of this, is marched towards that ſide. The French are not yet maſters of Porto Vecchio, where two Engliſh veſſels have landed ſeveral Corſican Officers, who had taken refuge here.

Conſtantinople, May 17. The woman who preſented to the Grand Signior the petition wherein the Patriarch of the Greeks was falſely accuſed of treaſon, has been ſewn up in a ſack and thrown into the ſea. A letter from Adrianople adviſes, that a Greek Phyſician, who was arreſted for the ſame crime, had been ſet at liberty, and that his pupil, after having his head ſtruck off, was found to be innocent.

Conſtantinople, May 24. Laſt week the Captain Pacha ſailed for the Black Sea. His ſquadron is compoſed of 20 large men of war, ten great ſaiks, eight galleys, and upwards of 100 galliots and canjadbachs, veſſels particularly conſtructed for the ſervice of the ſea of Zabache. Vice-Admiral Aſſan Bey is to command a ſquadron of nine men of war in the Archhipelago, five of which are already put to ſea, and the reſt will ſail immediately. Letters from the Grand Vizir inform, that he had paſſed the mountains of Balkham, and ſhould proceed immediately into Poland, after he had refreſhed his cavalry a few days at Iſaccia, upon the Danube. We have juſt received advice of a victory gained over the Ruſſians, which this moment is announcing by the cannon of the Seraglio, but the particulars have not yet tranſpired.

Tranſylvania, May 31. The defeat of the Ruſſians near Choczim is no longer a matter of doubt. They were terribly harraſſed in their retreat by the Turks, who have now eſtabliſhed the theatre of war in Poland. Twenty thouſand Ottoman cavalry have been left by the Seraſkier at Choczim, who, it is ſuppoſed, are to aſſiſt the Confederates of Bar.

Warſaw June 3. Prince Gallitzin, after quitting his camp at Mendzibor, marched to Conſtantinow. It is ſaid the loſs his army ſuſtained at the attack of Choczim, and in his retreat, has been very great; not only his cavalry are entirely ruined, but even his beſt infantry and part of his artillery. Great part of his baggage alſo is fallen into the hands of the Ottomans, and it is generally agreed he will not be able to keep the field againſt the Turks this campaign, though Count Romanzow, from the Ukraine, is to join him with 35,000 men. A large body of Ruſſian horſe and Coſſacks having approached too near the fortreſs of Oczakow, were attacked by a corps of Turkiſh troops, and obliged to retire.

The retreat of the grand Ruſſian army has left all South Poland open to the ravages of the Confederates of Bar, who reckon they ſhall ſoon be joined by a large body of Ottoman troops.

Leghorn, June 8. By accounts juſt received from Corſica we are informed, that Clement Paoli is at the head of a corps of about 2000 men in the province of Niolo, where he may maintain his ground ſome time if he has proviſions and ammunition. M. John-Charles Salicetti ſtill keeps the field at the head of a large detachment, and has frequent ſkirmiſhes with the advanced poſts of the French on the ſide of Roſtino, by which their convoys are greatly incommoded. M. Abatucci is on the ſide of the pieve of Mezzana with a corps of about 5000 men, and the French have not hitherto been able to penetrate into thoſe parts. The Corſican army is actually divided into four corps, which if united might amount to about 12000 men; but theſe certainly cannot be able to make head againſt the troops of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, compoſed of upwards of thirty thouſand men, excluſive of ten thouſand men, which they pretend to expect daily from Toulon.

Hague, June 27. We are juſt informed from a reſpectable hand, that the news of the defeat of the Ruſſian army under the Count de Romanzow, inſerted in ſome gazettes, is abſolutely falſe and groundleſs. Beſides if there was any truth in the account, the letters from Warſaw of the 14th of this month would certainly have mentioned it. *Hague Gaz.*

LONDON, June 4.

A letter from Conſtantinople ſays, "The Government has announced, that the Tartars, after having totally ravaged New-Servia, and reduced to aſhes upwards of 200 towns and villages had returned to their own country on the deceaſe of their Khan, with 26,000 Ruſſian ſlaves; but ſome advices leſſen that number conſiderably."

After John Strawbridge, Eſq; was unanimouſly elected Alderman of Langbourn ward, on Saturday laſt, he addreſſed his electors in words to the following effect:

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my warmeſt thanks for this diſtinguiſhed mark of your eſteem and confidence; an honour which gives me the higheſt ſatisfaction, as it can only proceed from your approbation of my public conduct, and to which I have not the leaſt claim or pretence from perſonal friendſhip or connection. Permit me to give you this public aſſurance, that I will endeavour to merit the continuance of your eſteem, by a diligent and conſcientious diſcharge of the duties of this high office, ever remembering that your unanimous choice can only be conſidered as an approbation of my zealous endeavours to procure redreſs of our invaded liberties."

We hear that Sir William Baker lately preſented his firſt Clerk with 1200 l. the ſecond with 1000 l. and the third with 800 l. as a teſtimony of his approbation of their zeal and fidelity in his ſervice.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 23.

"The Court has juſt received an account of General Paoli's arrival at Leghorn. And from Corſica there is advice, that the different pieves were continually ſubmitting to the Count de Vaux; ſo that the conqueſt of that iſland may be looked on as completed."

July 5. Yeſterday arrived in town from Cambridge their Graces the Duke and Dutcheſs of Grafton.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated June 16.

"—— Whilſt I was writing the foregoing, word was brought me, that Capt. Cha. Wood, of the Burmudas Packet, was arrived to our addreſs, from Porto Vecchio, in Corſica, with our favourite General Paoli on board. I am to go on board after dinner to ſee him. I am glad this great man is ſafe, though the whole iſland is entirely loſt.—ſince writing the above, I went with ſeveral friends to ſee Gen. de Paoli; we hoped to have gone on board, but in our going into the mole, we were told that the ſhip had not yet, practick, and that ſhe could not have it until an anſwer came from Florence; an expreſs having been ſent thither immediately on the General's arrival. We therefore waited ſome time in our boat with great anxiety to ſee him, but as there was a vaſt number of other people in boats around us, he did not care to look out of the cabbin windows; at length, however, he opened the quarter gallery and ſaluted us, but being too far off we deſired the honour of ſpeaking to him, which he very courteouſly complied with. I therefore ordered our boatman to put cloſe along-ſide, when I had the honour, with my friends, of talking to him about ten minutes.

"He told me that he had ſtill hopes of returning to Corſica in a ſhort time, to relieve his country, and that he did not yet deſpair, his people being ſtill in arms. We ſincerely wiſhed him ſucceſs in his endeavours; but without the aſſiſtance of ſome great Power, I told him, I thought it was too dangerous for him even to think of returning, as the French ſo much deſired to have him in their power: With this he ſeemſed to acquieſce.

"I beg, my friend, that you will have it put in the news-papers, that Capt. Charles Wood, of the Bermudas packet, ſailed from Porto Vecchio, the 13th of June, with General de Paoli on board. A Shebec ordered him to come on board, when he was getting under ſail, which he did; and the French Captain ſtrictly examined him about his having any paſſengers on board, which the other aſſured him he had not, except a ſupercargo, being bound for Yvica, to load ſalt for Punto di Goro, which ſatisfied the French Captain in appearance; however, as ſoon as Captain Wood was under ſail, the Frenchman ſent three feluccas after him; but the wind blowing freſh, he out-ran them, and ſafely brought the brave General Paoli hither, which gives great pleaſure to every body. I aſſure you, he is a man of the moſt engaging aſpect I ever ſaw, and ſo affable, that his eyes invite one to talk freely to him. At the firſt look he ſeemed rather thoughtful, but on his beginning to talk of Corſica, a moſt engaging brightneſs overſpread his countenance: In ſhort, one cannot look at and converſe with him, without having a kind of enthuſiaſm for him. Capt. Wood brought hither a cargo of logwood from Honduras, and was actually freighted to go from hence to Yvica, to load ſalt for Punta di Goro in the Gulf of Venice, but being forced into Porto Vecchio, he has had the honour of bringing off the brave, the great, the wonderful Paoli."

Extract of a Letter from Lyons, June 23:

"We juſt now received advice from Rome, that the new Pope, ſince his coronotion, has cauſed the General of the Jeſuits and ſix of his aſſiſtants to be arreſted and lodged in the Caſtle of St. Angelo; and that Cardinal Torregiani is baniſhed to Rimini; on account, it is ſaid, of proofs being received from the Court of Spain that they were the authors of the late conſpiracies in that kingdom. It is added, that the Pope has appointed a proviſional Vicar General to govern the Society for ſix months; and, in the mean time, all their effects are ſequeſtered. In theſe circumſtances, his Holineſs has thought proper to iſſue a ſpecial order that none of the Cardinals quit Rome."

The diſpatches from Bengal, by the Queen, Capt. Stainforth, bring advice, that a ſolid and advantageous treaty has been at laſt concluded between Sujah Dowla and the Engliſh Company, by which our poſſeſſions and trade in that country are left in full ſecurity and peace. The Deputies from Calcutta met with the Nabob at Banares, in the frontiers of his own territories. The conferences were carried on with the greateſt ſincerity and good faith. The Deputies repreſented to him (the Nabob) how neceſſary it was, for the preſervation of harmony between the two nations, that every cauſe of jealouſy ſhould be removed. They told him, that the late augmentation of his forces, in time of profound peace, and his attempts to diſcipline them in the European manner, ſeemed to indicate deſigns, which juſtly gave the alarm to the preſidency of Calcutta; that therefore they muſt inſiſt on a reduction of theſe forces, as the beſt means to ſatisfy them as to the uprightneſs of his intentions. That we were willing to conſent to his maintaining ſuch an army, as was requiſite for the honour and ſecurity of his government at home; and as to all attacks from a foreign enemy, he would always find the Engliſh faithful and effectual allies to fly to his aſſiſtance.

Yeſterday a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, when James Townſend, Eſq; was ſworn in Alderman of Biſhopſgate Ward.

Yeſterday Meſſrs. Townſend and Strawbridge, the Sheriffs elect, gave bond to ſerve the ſaid Office.

Yeſterday morning the following verbal Meſſage was ſent to ſeveral Printers of this City: "My Lord Mayor *requires* you to attend the Court of Aldermen this day at *Twelve* preciſely." In conſequence of which they were all in waiting till near *Two*, when only one of them was called in, to be examined relative to the Card from Lord Wymouth to the Lord Mayor, which was given in our laſt. His Lordſhip aſked him by what means a copy of the card was obtained, declaring that his motive for ordering their attendance was to aſſure his brethren, that it was publiſhed without his knowledge. The ſtory relative to the affair is as follows:

Monday ſe'ennight the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor ſent to Lord Rochford to know when it would be convenient to preſent the Petition of the Livery of the city of London, and received for anſwer, that it was a matter not in his department, Lord Weymouth being then out of town, did not return till Wedneſday; accordingly on Thurſday morning the Lord Mayor went to Lord Weymouth's, but did not ſee his Lordſhip, he therefore left his buſineſs, which produced the card inſerted in our laſt. On Friday the Sheriffs went up to Court, and requeſted an audience, which being granted, we hear, in conſequence of what then paſſed, that the petition will be preſented this day, attended by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, in the State Coach, with the two Sheriffs, and three of the City Members.

An Evening Paper ſays, that the Petition from the county of Surry to his Majeſty is already ſigned by 1000 Freeholders; and that great care is taken that none but Freeholders of that county be permitted to ſign it.

This day about one o'clock, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir Rob. Ladbroke, Wm. Beckford, Eſq; Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; and the Sheriffs, went to St. James's to preſent the Petition of the Livery of London to his Majeſty.

The miniſterial Tools give out, that the Petition of the Livery of London will follow the fate of the Petition of the Freeholders of Middleſex: And that as it was ſet on foot by the ſame party, dictated by the ſame ſpirit, and conceived in nearly the ſame terms, ſo will it be preſented at a crowded Levee, with the ſame dignity, received with the ſame politeneſs, read with the ſame indifference, and perhaps laid aſide on the ſame ſhelf.

It is ſaid, that two Patriotic Orators will be called upon, on the meeting of a very numerous body early in the winter, to ſupport what they aſſerted at a Common Hall, on a late popular occaſion, relating to the proceedings of a certain reſpectable Aſſembly, in the affair of the Middleſex Election.

The following anecdote, the truth of which may be depended on, will ſhew in what manner the inhabitants of the metropolis of Dublin look upon ſome proceedings on this ſide the Water. The latter end of this ſpring, the Tragedy of Coriolanus being performed at Crow-ſtreet, when Mr. Sparks, who played the firſt Citizen, came to the following ſpeech, *You all know, my friends, that Caius Martius is the chief Enemy of the People*, he was interrupted by a Gentleman, who ſtarted up in the Pit, and cried, with a loud voice—*No! No! L——ll!* Which had ſuch an effect that the Play was ſtopped for ſome time; and the whole audience expreſſed their ſatisfaction by repeated plaudits, and three huzzas.

By letters from the Hague we hear, that the damage done by the late dreadful fire at Coningſberg, in Pruſſia, amounts to upwards of 500,000 l. ſterling.

We hear from Amſterdam, that a number of Corſican families had juſt arrived in the Texel, on board ſeveral Dutch merchantmen from the Mediterranean.

Left out laſt Week for want of Room.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) Auguſt 3.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord CHARLES-GREVILLE MONTAGU, *Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's Province of South Carolina:*

The Humble ADDRESS of his Majeſty's Council.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council of this Province, for Anſwer to your Lordſhip's Speech of the 22d Inſtant, to both Houſes of Aſſembly, beg Leave to aſſure your Lordſhip, that the Fate of the Circuit-Court Bill gives us great Concern.

We are truly ſorry, that the State of your Lordſhip's Health requires your Departure from the Province, and we moſt ſincerely wiſh a ſpeedy Reeſtabliſhment thereof. Permit us at the ſame Time, my Lord, to expreſs the grateful Senſe we entertain of your Lordſhip's diſintereſted, upright and mild Adminiſtration; and as the Government devolves in Courſe upon a Gentleman, whoſe Abilities and Zeal for the Intereſt of the Province, we have

often happily experienced, ſo we make no Doubt, but its Proſperity and Welfare, will engage his moſt ſerious Attention and Regard.

Permit us to return our Thanks to your Lordſhip, for your kind Tenders of Service for the Benefit of this Province, during your Reſidence at Home; and as you are pleaſed to offer your Service with Freedom, we aſſure ourſelves that your Endeavours will be exerted, as Occaſion may require, with becoming Fervour.

By Order of the Houſe,
OTHNIEL BEALE.

In the Upper-Houſe of Aſſembly,
the 25th of July, 1769.

To which his Lordſhip was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER:

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for your Addreſs; and am happy to find you approve of my Endeavours to promote his Majeſty's Service, and the Intereſt of the Province, during the Courſe of my Adminiſtration. *C. G. MONTAGU.*

July 25th, 1769.

Auguſt 8. We hear the 21ſt Regiment is ſoon to be removed from this Province, ſome ſay to New-York, others to St. Auguſtine; and that the 9th Regiment, now at St. Auguſtine, is to embark immediately from thence for Ireland.

We are told, that the laſt aſſociation for Oeconomy, &c. is ſo generally approved of throughout the province, that the ſubſcription papers, to be cloſed the 23d Inſtant, will be then returned, ſigned by nearly all the inhabitants who have had an opportunity to ſee them.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated May 20.

——"I ſtill dread, and tremble at, the conſequences of our unhappy diſpute with America; a diſpute by which both parties have already ſuffered much, but eſpecially here, by an increaſe of debt and loſs of commerce. The Coloniſts, however, have many friends, who revere them for the glorious ſtruggle they are engaged in, and wiſh they had been *earlier* and *more general* in their RESOLUTIONS, to *make it the intereſt of the manufacturer and merchant*, to enter heartily into their cauſe: But the preſent M——y have at length eſtabliſhed ſo complete an influence and entire aſcendancy over a *majority* of the *attending M——s* of the *H--e of C——s*, as, in fact, to have wreſted all power out of the hands of the *People's* HONEST Rep--ſ-----ves, whence I almoſt deſpair of ſeeing a change of meaſures, 'till there has been a change of men, which ſeems to depend greatly on your conduct. On the 8th inſtant, *they* carried their point againſt the freeholders of *M———x*, for whom *they* have *choſen* and *ſeated* a member, as odious to the *conſtitutional Electors*, as would be Mr. George Grenville to you Americans had he been *elected here*, to ſit *in the General Court at Boſton*. After this, what may not be attempted! what may not be accompliſhed! For my part, I have ſcarce an idea of the preſervation of any *eſſential* rights or liberties but in *Corſica*; whither you may probably hear of my removal in another year, unleſs the face of affairs is very much altered. The parliament was, on the 9th, prorogued to the 14th of June, but it is generally believed will not ſit, to do any buſineſs, before the middle of November, unleſs new advices from America ſhould require it. His Majeſty, in his ſpeech at the cloſe of the ſeſſion, was pleaſed to ſay, "The meaſures which I had taken, regarding the late unhappy diſturbances in NORTH AMERICA, *have been already laid before you.* THEY *have* RECEIVED *your approbation; and* YOU *have* ASSURED *ME of your* FIRM SUPPORT *in the* PROSECUTION OF THEM." Hence it is clear, *what* you are to depend upon; *your own virtue*, *union*, and *reſolute perſeverance* in forbearing the importation and uſe of European and Indian ſuperfluities, in giving proper encouragement and ſupport to the introduction and eſtabliſhment of *our manufactures* amongſt *yourſelves* (for which we can furniſh you with plenty of artizans) and in a *repetition* of dutiful, loyal, and ſpirited *addreſſes*, *petitions* and *remonſtrances*; which may, at length, be *received*, *read*, *heard*, and *prevail*: But, if you are SLACK, or WAVERING in the purſuit of *either of theſe meaſures*, you may then bid adieu to YOUR LIBERTIES, which will be ſwallowed up in the general corruption of this iſle, never to be reſtored. There is one circumſtance that may, or may not, operate in your favour, according as you may act, which I muſt not omit to mention. The excluſion of the M———x member, and giving his ſeat to Col. L-----ll, has already occaſioned ſo great a ferment (tho' the news papers are quite ſilent about it) that the M-----y began to be alarmed, and ſeem ſeriouſly to dread ſome fatal blow to their enormous influence and power; in order to avert which, and in ſome meaſure draw off the attention of the people from *that* object, *they*, on the 19th, *gave out*, and the paragraph is inſerted in all the papers, "*That it is abſolutely determined by the Miniſtry* (you ſee, it is not expreſſed BY THE P--------T; they are meer cyphers) "*that all the acts relative to the taxing of America, ſhall be repealed, at the opening of the next ſeſſions of parliament.*" But, does his Majeſty, in that clauſe of his ſpeech I have quoted, ſay *this*, or any thing *like this*? Did the parliament, before its prorogation, ſay *this*, or any thing *like this*? Has not *miniſterial influence* all along checked the conſideration of American applications, for redreſs of grievances? did not the *ſame* influence, near the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, *over-rule* Mr. Pownall's *motion*, for a reſolution, "that it might be proper to reviſe and conſider the American revenue acts the next ſeſſion?" And was it not then propoſed, in order to quiet your minds (and put a ſtop to *your meaſures*) that it might be of *ſome ſervice* TO BE GIVEN OUT IN AMERICA, that, *if no material circumſtances ſhould in the mean time occur to render it improper*, the houſe would be *moved* to take up the conſideration of the acts in the Fall? In conſequence of which, I think, you may expect to receive flattering CIRCULAR LETTERS, from different quarters—while the PROMULGATORS will be only waiting to ſee, if you *can* and *will* deſiſt from *farther importations*; which if you do not, remember I ſay, you are loſt.—Your *virtue* is now *put to the trial*. Be firm, and you may be happy. But beware of *tumults*, *ſeditions*, or *diſloyal* proceedings.——"

QUEBEC, July 27.

On Friday laſt, a boat coming from Montreal, was overſet by a ſudden guſt of wind, off La Noray, by which accident three people were unfortunately drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 28.

Capt. Mills, who arrived Yeſterday Morning from North-Carolina, informs us that on the 16th Inſtant a Hurricane began at the Break of Day, continued with great Violence until Six in the Evening, and was not lulled before Midnight. The large Veſſels were drove from their Anchors, and the ſmall out of the Road over upon the Banks, an amazing Diſtance. One Schooner, after the Abatement of the Storm, was five hundred Yards from the Water.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated May 25.

"Mr. Dennis Rolle, Member for Barnſtable was at Court on Sunday, in order to take Leave of his Majeſty. He ſets off this Day for Portſmouth, at which Port he will embark on board one of his Majeſty's Ships, now waiting for him there. This Gentleman is going over once more to his Settlements in Eaſt-Florida, and takes with him this Trip at leaſt a hundred new Planters, and an Immenſity of all Kinds of Proviſions and Implements of Huſbandry."

Benjamin & Amos Underhill,

SELLS Cordage, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Pork, Beef, Flour, Ship Bread, &c. Any Purchaſer giving a few Days Notice, can be ſupplied with any Quantity of Bread, (not exceeding Fifteen Thouſand Weight) delivered on board, free of Charge; Weſt-India and European Goods, often ſuits them in Payment. 89 29

For BRISTOL,
The SHIP GRACE,
William Chambers, Commander,

NOW lying at Mr. Murray's Wharf. Has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Speed: For Freight or Paſſage, apply to GREG CUNNINGHAM and Co. THEOPHYLACT BACHE, or the Commander. 90 94

New-York, 21ſt Aug 1769.

To be let immediately,

A Houſe and Garden, ſituated near Mr. Harriſon's Brew-Houſe, now occupied by Lord Roſehill: For Particulars inquire upon the Premiſes.

N. B. All Perſons having any Demands upon me, are herewith deſired to call for the Payment, as I intend leaving this Province ſoon. ROSEHILL.

Auguſt 24. 90 93

THE MOST VIOLENT
TOOTH ACH,
Cured in a few Minutes without Drawing,
(No CURE No PAY)

BY a TINCTURE which gives immediate Eaſe in the Tooth Ach, and cures all Diſorders whatever in the Mouth or Gums, and in a few Days uſing will faſten the Teeth if ever ſo looſe, and with a little Continuance will perfectly cure the Scurvy in the Gums. It likewiſe preſerves the Teeth from rotting, keeping ſuch as are decayed from becoming worſe, and takes off all diſagreeable Smells from the Breath, and cauſes a large Diſcharge of all ſcorbutical Humours lodged in the Gums, which deſtroy the Teeth. By applying this Tincture outwardly, it will entirely remove all Kinds of Swellings in the Cheek, or Pain in the Ear, and is an abſolute Cure for the Head Ach if ever ſo violent; and likewiſe cures the moſt violent rheumatic Pains in any Part of the Body. This valuable Tincture is prepared and ſold in Bottles at ONE DOLLAR each, with particular Directions for uſing it, at Mrs. Buſkirks, the Corner of Wall-Street, near the Coffee-Houſe, New-York, by Mr. HAMILTON, Surgeon Dentiſt and Operator for the Teeth, from London, who cleans and beautifies the Teeth, and diſplaces all ſuperfluous Teeth and Stumps with the greateſt Eaſe and Safety, and makes and ſets in artificial Teeth from one ſingle Tooth to a whole Set, in ſo nice a Manner that they cannot be diſtinguiſhed from natural; therefore thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who have had the Misfortune of loſing their Teeth, have now an Opportunity of having natural or artificial put in with Diſpatch and Secrecy, and in ſuch a Manner as to be of real Uſe, Ornament and Service for many Years, without giving the leaſt Pain to the Patient, which is too often the Caſe, owing to the Want of Judgment in the Operator.

N B. Artificial Teeth put in at TWO DOLLARS a Tooth, and the Poor, afflicted with the Tooth Ach, cured gratis, every Morning from eight to ten. 81—

JUST publiſhed, and ſold by the Printer hereof,
THE
PRIMER,
OR
CATECHISM,
Set forth agreeable to the
Book of COMMON PRAYER,
Authorized by the KING,
To be uſed throughout his Dominions.
Containing godly Prayers and Graces.

REPEATING, ſtriking, alarm, horizontal, and common WATCHES; muſical, chiming and other CLOCKS, are carefully repaired in the beſt Manner, by
THOMAS GORDON,
WATCH-MAKER FROM LONDON:
WHO formerly lived oppoſite to the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in this City, and is now moved into the Shop of Mr. HASTIER, in Hanover-Square, oppoſite to Doctor Brownjohn's, and next Door to the Corner adjoining Wall-Street. (87 92)

THE *Family Phyſician*, or *Primitive Phyſic*, juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange, price 1*ſ* 3*d* ſingle, or 12*ſ*. by the doz. chiefly conſiſts of Receipts for preparing and applying a great Number of Medicines, moſt of them ſimple, and eaſily procured, which have been found by Experience to be ſovereign Remedies in moſt kinds of common Diſeaſes, has been ſo generally uſeful and acceptable to the Public, that in a few Years, it has been 13 Times re-printed. And as it will be always at Hand to point out a cheap and eaſy Means of Relief, in moſt of the Diſeaſes and Accidents to which the Human Body is liable, and for the moſt Part will prevent the Neceſſity of applying to a Phyſician or Surgeon, every Family, eſpecially in the Country, ought certainly to be furniſhed with one of theſe Books.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice, by the Printer of this paper, a well behaved Boy, who underſtands reading, writing, and arithmetic, and is of a reputable Family. And as the advertiſer has ſuſtained great damage by the miſbehaviour of boys of vicious diſpoſitions, admitted on trial, he intends for the future to take no apprentice without a fee of at leaſt fifty pounds New-York money, and having all his clothes found him by his friends, during his apprenticeſhip.

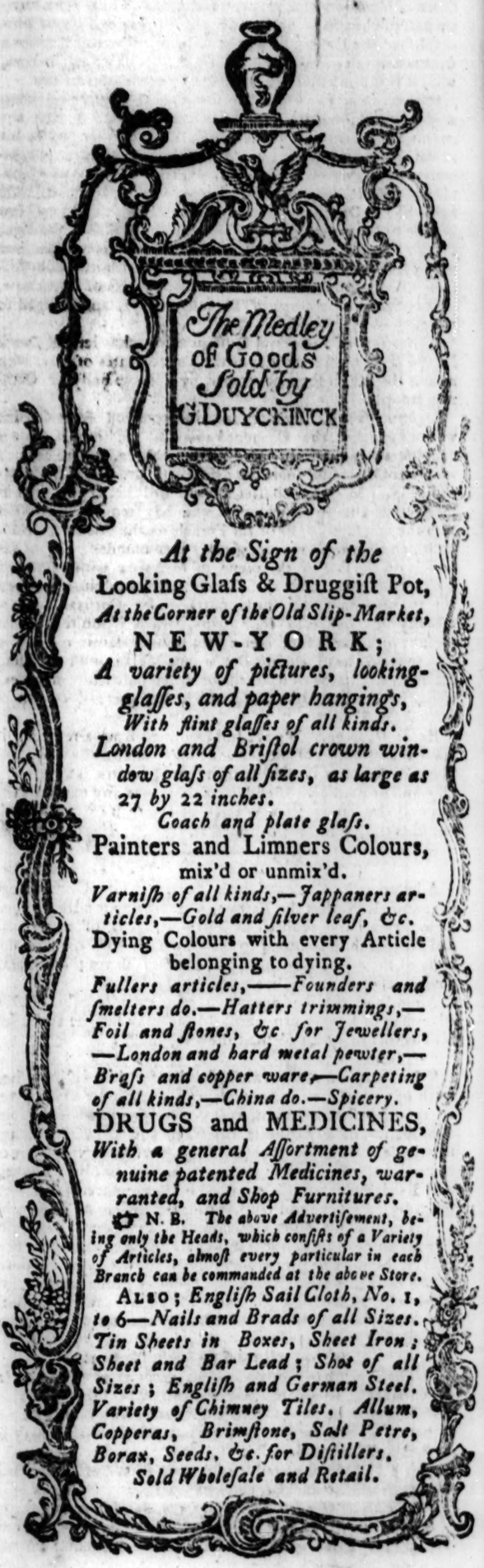
The *NEW-YORK*
Paper MANUFACTORY.

Ready Money, for clean Linen RAGS, may be had of
JOHN KEATING,
Between the Fly-Market, and Burling's-Slip;

ALL Perſons who have the Welfare of their Country at Heart, are deſired ſeriouſly to conſider the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government, and how much Good they may do it, by preſerving the Linen Rags, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwiſe uſeleſs; their ſaving of Rags is recommended, not ſo much for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can be but a trifle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Public in general if the Manufactory is ſupplied with Rags, ſo as to enable us to make a ſufficient Quantity of Paper, for our own Conſumption, and by this Means keep in the Province the Sums of Money, which are annually remitted for this ſingle Commodity, and when once ſent from hence, are entirely loſt to us, Whereas by manufacturing of it here, Numbers of poor People are daily employ'd, and the Money ſtill remains in a circulating State; it is therefore hop'd that all Perſons will be as careful as poſſible, in ſaving that, which it evidently appears will be of public Utility.

☞ All Perſons having Occaſion for Cartridge or Sheathing Paper, may be ſupplied, by giving Notice ſome ſhort Time before wanted.—And all Perſons who have fine white Rags, are earneſtly entreated to ſend them in, as we are prevented from making fine Writing Paper, entirely for want of fine Linen Rags. 62—

A complete Aſſortment at the
UNIVERSAL STORE or



At the Sign of the
Looking Glaſs & Druggiſt Pot,
At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,
NEW-YORK;
A variety of pictures, looking-glaſſes, and paper hangings,
With flint glaſſes of all kinds.
London and Briſtol crown window glaſs of all ſizes, as large as 27 by 22 inches.
Coach and plate glaſs.
Painters and Limners Colours, mix'd or unmix'd.
Varniſh of all kinds,—Jappaners articles,—Gold and ſilver leaf, &c.
Dying Colours with every Article belonging to dying.
Fullers articles,——Founders and ſmelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—Foil and ſtones, &c for Jewellers,—London and hard metal pewter,—Braſs and copper ware,—Carpeting of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
With a general Aſſortment of genuine patented Medicines, warranted, and Shop Furnitures.

☞ N. B. *The above Advertiſement, being only the Heads, which conſiſts of a Variety of Articles, almoſt every particular in each Branch can be commanded at the above Store.*

ALSO; *Engliſh Sail Cloth, No. 1, to 6—Nails and Brads of all Sizes. Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron; Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all Sizes; Engliſh and German Steel. Variety of Chimney Tiles. Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, Salt Petre, Borax, Seeds, &c. for Diſtillers.*
Sold Wholeſale and Retail.